* Micro Irrigation technology e.g. drip and sprinkler irrigation including drip fertigation to increase productivity of crops with less water should also be popularized. System of Rice Intensification technology (SRI) which requires less quantity of seeds, less nursery area, saves water and labour and enhance yield is also required to be popularized.

* Introduction of weather based crop insurance for minimizing the losses to farmers for safeguarding farmers during weather uncertainties.

* Implementation of Farmer Participatory Action Research Programmes with the help of Agricultural Universities, Research Institutes, ICRISAT, WALMIs, etc. for triggering a mass movement. This Programme can cover 5000 villages in different agro-climatic regions during 2007-08. The Gram Sabhas in the villages will serve as Pani-panchayats and will provide overall guidance and support to this programme. In addition, launching of water literacy movement' and imparting training to one woman and man from every panchayat as Water Masters is also suggested.

* The Water User Agencies (WUAs) should be involved in the decision making so that the maintenance of the structures will be made easy.

* In order to implement successfully the above recommendations, a 3-tier setup at Village, State and National level has been suggested. At National level, a Pan Government of India Steering Committee consisting of representatives of various Departments which will report to-Agricultural Cordination Committee, chaired by the Prime Minister.

Land affected due to floods in the country

4425. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge part of land became affected due to floods in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, district-wise, per hectare, especially in Bihar; and

(c) what steps Government are taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The area liable to floods as assessed by Rashtriya Barh Ayog (RBA) is about 40 million hectare. The State-wise breakup of area liable to floods is given in Statement-I *(See* below). As per the report of the Committee headed by Chairman, Ganga Flood Control Commission, Patna the percentage area liable to floods in various districts of Bihar State is given in the Statement-ll (See below).

(c) Flood Management being a State subject, the schemes for flood control are planned, funded and executed by the State Governments themselves as per their own priorities out of their State plan funds which are made available to them through the Planning Commission. However, in order to enable the State in tackling flood problems, the Government of India had set up Ganga Flood Control Commission in 1972 which has prepared comprehensive master plans for all the 23 major river systems of Ganga Basin. The Government of India had also set up Brahmaputra Board in 1980 which was prepared 48 comprehensive master plans for Brahmaputra & Barak river system and their tributaries. Besides, Government of India also set up a 21-member Task Force on Flood Management/Erosion Control in 2004 which submitted its report in December, 2004 recommending Immediate, Short Term and Long Term Measures for Flood Management and Erosion Control.

The Government of India has also been providing central assistance to various States through plan schemes to enable them in flood management in critical areas. Besides, the Government of India is having continued dialogue with neighbouring countries *viz.* Nepal, China and Bhutan on matters related to flood forecasting and construction of storage dams to check floods in Indian territory due to rivers flowing from their territories.

Statement-I

Area liable to floods as per R.B.A. Report

(Area in m. ha.)

Sl. No.	State	Area liable to floods
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.39
2.	Assam	3.15
3.	Bihar	4.26
4.	Gujarat	1.39
5.	Haryana	2.35
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.23
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.08
8.	Kamataka	0.02
9.	Kerala	0.87
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0.26
11.	Maharashtra	0.23
12.	Manipur	0.08
13.	Meghalaya	0.02
14.	Orissa	1.40
1.5.	Punjab	3.70
16.	Rajasthan	3.26
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.45
18.	Tripura	0.33
19.	Uttar Pradesh	7.34
20.	West Bengal	2.65
21.	Delhi	0.05
22.	Pondicherry	0.01
	TOTAL:	33.52

Say 34.00 m.ha.*

* Rashtriya Barh Ayog (RBA), however, recognized that Annual flooding is not coextensive and that different areas often get flooded in different years by different streams. It further recognized that some protected areas in India till then could have been affected in some of the years on record. The protected area till then was indicated by RBA as 10 m.ha. Hence area liable to flood was taken to be about 40 m.ha. instead of 44.00 m.ha.

***Statement**-ll*

Area liable to floods in various districts of Bihar State.

SI No.	Name of the District	%Area Flooded
1.	Sheohar	45.40
2.	Sitamarhi	39.63
3.	Darbhanga	38.69
4.	Gopaiganj	36.94
5.	Saharsha	35.38
6.	Muzaffarpur	30.61
7.	Supaul	22.61
8.	Madhubani	20.53
9.	Katihar	19.88
10.	Samastipur	19.66
11.	Bhagalpur	17.77
12.	Vaishali	17.53
13.	East Champaran	16.94
14.	Purnea	15.69
15.	Araria	15.51
16.	Khagaria	14.54
17.	Madhepura	10.99
18.	Saran	10.39
19.	West Champaran	8.26
20.	Shekharpura	8.13
21.	Kishanganj	5.46
22.	Patna	3.50
23.	Bhojpur	2.91
24.	Siwan	2.79
25.	Buxar	2.71
26.	Lakhisarai	2.09
27.	Banka	1.85
28.	Begusarai	1.59
29.	Munger	0.91